Tea Act: England began taxing the colonists for tea in order to help the British East India Company, by regulating tea sales. These new taxed shipments of tea became a ‘symbol of tyranny’ through taxation, for many of the people.

Quartering Act: Colonists were forced by law, by Britain to provide housing, food, and bedding to all British soldiers who were stationed in the colonies. While it became a cheaper way for Britain to house its soldiers, it also was an attempt to assert authority over the colonies.

Stamp Act: The stamp act taxed all legal documents, such as diplomas, wills, and marriage papers. Colonists retaliated by burning stamps and refusing to use them, among other things.

Sugar Act: England wanted the monopoly on sugar and molasses sales in the New World colonies, and they wanted the supplies to come strictly from their other colonies located in the West Indies.

The Revolutionary War Memorial

Sam Adams

“The natural liberty of man is to be free from any superior power on Earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but only to have the law of nature for his rule”

ACTS



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**Declaration of Independence:** *July 1776*. This Battle was hugely significant as it marked the beginnings of the American Revolution. British soldiers attempted to destroy a warehouse of military supplies owned by the colonists, who fought back against the British.

**Common Sense:** *January 1776*. Common sense was a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine, urging the colonists to sever their ties to Britain and become wholly independent as a nation. This document was hugely powerful, distributed widely, and therefore was extremely influential.

**Treaty of Paris:** *April 1783*. This hugely important document was the first in which Britain acknowledged the United States as an independent nation. It was ratified by Congress on April 15th, 1783.

**Constitution:** *September 1787*. Immediately after gaining their independence, the Congress came together to create the first official document as a new nation, in which was detailed the laws and regulations of their new country, the United States of America.

**Boston Tea Party:** *December 1773*. Colonists angered by the Tea Act disguised themselves as Native Americans and snuck onto British ships. They dumped the contents of 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor.

**The Boston Massacre:** *March 1770*. Colonists were taunting British sentries, who called for backup by the British soldiers. A fight ensued between British guns and the force of the colonists. 5 men were killed by shots fired from British soldiers. This event was hugely significant because it provided a rallying point for the colonists against Britain, even though it was not solely the fault of the soldiers.

**First Continental Congress:** *September 1774*. This was the first official full governing body of what was later to be the United States of America, and it was in this Continental Congress that the colonists formed and initiated their first national government

**First Continental Army:** *July 1775*. The formation of this first Continental army signified that the colonists were a legitimate threat, that they were ready for war, and that they were serious about fighting for their freedom.

**Battle of Lexington:** *April 1775*. This Battle was hugely significant as it marked the beginnings of the American Revolution. British soldiers attempted to destroy a warehouse of military supplies owned by the colonists, who fought back against the British.

**Battle of Bunker Hill:** *June 1775*. This was the first major battle in which the British defeated the colonists. This battle proved that the Americans had the skills and the bravery to fight against the British, but that the British were not an easy foe. This battle set the standard that the Americans had to surpass in order to achieve victory.

**Battle of Saratoga:** *October 1777*. This battle was significant as the turning point in the war for the colonists, eliminating the British as a threat to New England. It also helped to boost the spirits of the Americans who were experiencing other losses.

**Battle of Yorktown:** *July 1780*. This was the last major battle of the American Revolutionary war. The US and France’s combined forces overtook the British and defeated them for the final time.

The Memorial of the Revolutionary War

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BATTLES

EVENTS



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